

FY 2001-2005 Budget Authority .....	1,100,000,000
FY 2001-2006 Outlays .....	1,100,000,000
Revised Allocation to Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:	
FY 2001 Budget Authority .....	2,629,000,000
FY 2001 Outlays .....	2,573,000,000
FY 2001-2005 Budget Authority .....	12,670,000,000
FY 2001-2005 Outlays .....	12,464,000,000

## RELEASE OF FALN TERRORISTS

Mr. KYL. Madam President, 1 year ago, 11 terrorists dedicated to the violent pursuit of Puerto Rican independence walked out of prison thanks to a clemency grant by President Clinton. Two more of these terrorists will be released in coming years. They were all members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), which has claimed responsibility for 130 bombings in the United States, killing 6 Americans and wounding 84 others.

It is incomprehensible to me that those responsible for such deadly violence are living in freedom today, while their victims and their families are still suffering. As we reflect on the decision of the President 1 year ago to ignore this suffering for his personal gain, I believe it's important to put a human face on the deplorable acts these terrorists committed.

I'd like to quote from the testimony of a few victims who lived through some of the 130 bombings these FALN terrorists committed:

Bill Newhall, FALN victim: On January 24th [1975], I was having lunch with two colleagues, Charlie Murray and Frank Connor and three clients, Jim Gezork, Alex Berger and Dave Urskind. We were seated at a table overlooking Broad Street, about to return to work when a bomb, placed in a doorway next to our table, detonated, destroying our corner with shrapnel and debris. Jim, Alex, and Frank died terrible deaths, barely recognizable to their families. Another man, Harold Sherburne, who was upstairs at the time of the blast, was also killed. Charlie, David and I suffered multiple wounds, many of them from shrapnel. More than fifty other people sustained injuries as well. . . . It is impossible to adequately describe the effects of this savagery on the injured and dead as well as their families.

This bombing, a terrorist act against unarmed and unsuspecting civilians and its lethal results were followed by many more. . . .

NYPD Detective Rocco Pascarella, FALN victim: FALN bombs were placed at locations where it was likely that innocent people would be killed or injured.

About two weeks prior to December 31, 1982 I had been assigned to the Police Headquarters security detail. . . . It was 9:30 p.m. when my colleagues and I heard a tremendous explosion. At first we thought it was fireworks. But soon after, we were told a bomb had exploded at 26 Federal Plaza which is two blocks from police headquarters. I was directed by my sergeant to search the perimeter of the headquarters building for anything suspicious that might be a bomb. As I approached the rear unused entrance to the

building I noticed a lot of debris. As I turned to search, the bomb went off. . . .

I suffered the loss of one leg below the knee, severe scarring of my other leg, the loss of hearing in one ear, and the loss of my eyesight to the extent that I am no longer able to drive. I was in the hospital for two months. I underwent six operations for my leg and ears and received over 40 stitches to my face, ears and mouth. I spent a year going through rehabilitation to learn to walk again with my artificial leg and injured right leg. Because of my injuries I have been unable to return to active duty in the police force. I am on an extended medical leave. The pain and trauma of these disabling injuries were multiplied by the suffering it caused my family.

Special Agent (Ret.) Donald R. Wofford, FBI: [O]n Wednesday, 12/11/74 . . . an anonymous Hispanic female notified the NYPD that a dead body was located in a building at 336 East 110th Street, Manhattan. A radio car was dispatched and when the investigating patrolman pushed upon an outside door to an abandoned five story tenement located at this address, the explosion occurred, seriously injuring the officer, and ultimately resulting in the loss of his eye.

Special Agent (Ret.) Richard S. Hahn, FBI: Between June, 1975 and November, 1979, the FALN claimed credit for nineteen bombing and six incendiary attacks in the Chicago area. These included bomb targets such as the woman's washroom in a hotel restaurant, (9/76), the bombing of the city-county building, (6/77), and Sears Tower (10/75).

Madam President, I don't know how the President of the United States can just ignore the pain and suffering of these innocent Americans. I can't comprehend how we can say that America is tough on terrorism, and will not tolerate such violence, while our nation's leader grants clemency to those who commit these horrendous acts. And I don't understand how his Vice-President can remain silent on this grievous decision as he attempts to earn the trust of the American people. It's been a year since President Clinton granted clemency to convicted terrorists and the Senate and the American people are still searching for the answers to these questions.

## JAMES H. QUILLEN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. THOMPSON. Madam President, I would like to take a moment to recognize the many achievements of former Tennessee Congressman Jim Quillen, and express my support for H.R. 4608 which would designate the new United States courthouse in Greeneville, as the "James H. Quillen United States Courthouse." As some of my colleagues may know, Jim Quillen was Tennessee's longest serving Member of Congress and represented his constituents with distinction at both the state and federal level of government for 50 years. In 1963, Congressman Quillen was elected to the United States House of Representatives to represent the First Congressional District of Tennessee. After serving for thirty-four years, Congressman Quillen retired in

January 1997. Congressman Quillen worked very hard for the citizens of Tennessee throughout his legislative career, and played a major role in securing funding to build the new courthouse in Greeneville.

Over the years, Congressman Quillen developed a reputation as a hard working legislator devoted to the concerns of his constituents. He served 17 terms in the House of Representatives, and in many ways lived the American dream. Born into poverty near Kingsport, he knew the hardships that many of his constituents faced, and promised that his door would always be open to hear their views. Congressman Quillen rarely accepted that something could not be done, and distinguished himself early on as a man who could get results. Congressman Quillen fought hard to establish a medical school at East Tennessee State University, which is now one of Tennessee's leading medical teaching institutions. He was also instrumental in expanding services at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Johnson City.

Congressman Quillen's tireless efforts in the House of Representatives benefitted the entire nation, and his leadership as Ranking Member on the House Committee on Rules helped pave the way for critical legislation. During his service on the House Committee on Rules, Congressman Quillen shaped the course of national policy by acting as a "legislative gatekeeper" and working with other Members to ensure that America's needs were addressed. Congressman Quillen never lost sight of the people he was fighting for, and we should all be proud of his many accomplishments.

It is with appreciation for Congressman Quillen's dedication to public service over the past fifty years that we approve H.R. 4608 to designate the new federal courthouse in Greeneville, which he helped to build, as the "James H. Quillen United States Courthouse."

## PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Mr. CLELAND. Madam President, on April 11, 2000 the Senate Commerce Committee held a hearing regarding the impact of China's accession to the World Trade Organization, WTO, on the American economy. This was a fascinating meeting that covered a wide range of topics from trade deficits and tariff barriers to national security and human rights. After participating in this hearing, and after months of meetings and speaking with Georgia farmers, small business owners, and workers, as well as conferring with national security experts, I have concluded that, on balance, establishing Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) with China—which is necessary for the U.S. to obtain the trade concessions made

by China in order to gain entry into the WTO—is in the best interest of both our national security and our economic security. Therefore, I plan to support the PNTR legislation that passed the House in May.

In the April hearing, General Brent Scowcroft, the former National Security Advisor to President Bush, stated that granting PNTR to China would be, “very much in the interest of the United States. This, in my judgement goes far beyond American business and economic interests, important as these are, to key political and security issues.” Mr. President, I have just returned from a trip to Japan and Korea where the issue of China PNTR as it pertains to our national security, while not the purpose of my trip, was an important topic of discussion with some of our key allies in the region as well as some of the U.S. military’s finest leaders including Admiral Dennis Blair and General Thomas Schwartz—the Commander in Chief of U.S. Pacific Command and the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Forces in Korea respectively. After these discussions, I am even more convinced that the Senate should approve PNTR as an important national security measure. Admiral Fargo, the Commanding Officer of the CINCPAC Fleet echoed these sentiments when he mentioned that the “right answer” to many of the difficult questions facing us with regard to our strategic interest in the region, including PNTR, “is to engage China.”

While in Japan, I met with Japanese Foreign Minister, Yohei Kono. When asked, Minister Kono stated that he believes PNTR for China and its upcoming membership in the WTO, will help China become a member of the international community and, in so doing, will help stabilize not only the Sino-Japanese relationship—which is a part of our national security since we are treaty-bound to defend Japan and because we have 46,000 troops stationed on Japanese soil—but will further stabilize the entire Asia-Pacific region. I find Foreign Minister Kono’s sentiments especially significant given the historically difficult relations between these two nations and given the fact that Japan would be a primary beneficiary of trade with China should the U.S. Congress not approve PNTR.

Regarding the economic security of the U.S., granting Permanent Normal Trade Relations will open up China’s market to countless Georgia goods and services, especially for Georgia’s emerging high-tech and communications sector as well as for our largest industry—agriculture. Earlier this year, Tommy Irvin, Georgia’s Commissioner for Agriculture, wrote to me that, “Normalizing trade relations with China will surely aid our farmers and agribusinesses’ lagging export economy, which . . . has slowed over the past two years due to the economic

crisis in Southeast Asia.” Similarly, Governor Roy Barnes has signaled his support for PNTR and its benefits for Georgia.

Let me be clear that I do believe that U.S. trade with China, which under our current trade rules accounts for our single largest bilateral trade deficit, has had—and will continue to have, whether or not we approve PNTR—a negative effect on some American industries and workers, including some in my state in such areas as textiles and manufacturing. And I would certainly concur that China’s labor, environmental and political rights standards fall far short of those we enjoy in the United States.

However, it is my belief that the annual vote currently required regarding China’s Most Favored Nation status has not been an effective tool in forcing China to expand political rights or to observe international rules of free and fair trade. It seems obvious to me that both the Chinese and American leaderships have viewed the threat of not passing MFN as just that, a threat, which has never been carried out—not even after the Tiananmen Square massacre. It is important to note that while some Chinese dissidents in the United States have indicated their strong opposition to PNTR, most human rights advocates who have remained in China, the Hong Kong democratic opposition lead by Martin Lee and the government of democratic Taiwan all support PNTR for China. They believe that China’s acceptance of the multilateral WTO as the arbiter of its international trade policies will, in time, produce a significant opening up of the Chinese economic, legal and, ultimately, even political systems.

Again, let’s be clear on one point. China’s membership in the WTO will happen with or without the support of the U.S. Congress. Should Congress not pass PNTR, then businesses in the European Union, Japan and other nations will gain the benefits of Chinese trade concessions plus fair trade enforcement by the WTO, while U.S. exporters will be left behind.

Each trade agreement is different and I am not one who believes that so-called free trade is always and necessarily a good thing for America. Several months ago, I voted against the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the Sub-Saharan African Trade bill because I thought the net effect on the U.S. economy was not going to be positive. In contrast, the trade agreement signed with China in November of 1999—which is contingent on our approval of PNTR for China—would slash Chinese tariffs on U.S. goods and services with no concessions by the United States.

While increased trade with China will likely result in a net benefit for the American economy, we must not ignore the possible impact upon indus-

tries, such as textiles and auto manufacturing, that have been adversely impacted under previous trade agreements such as NAFTA or indeed under our current trade policies—including annual MFN review—toward China. Nor should we ignore China’s performance on the whole range of issues important to our bilateral relationship, including its labor and environmental standards, its respect for the human rights of its own citizens, its involvement in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, its relationship with Taiwan, and its efforts to promote stability in such key regions as the Korean Peninsula and the Indian Subcontinent. We can, and should, vigorously defend our national interests in these matters through diplomacy, targeted sanctions, and other appropriate means.

However, in my opinion, none of our legitimate concerns about China will be effectively pursued via a continuation of our current annual review of trade relations with that country. There is little evidence to suggest that this current policy has produced any appreciable modification of Chinese behavior on trade, human rights or the other issues. On the other hand, a vote for permanent normal trade relations for China will, while relinquishing what I regard as an ineffective policy tool, secure greater access to the Chinese market for American companies, and will make the U.S. a full party to international efforts to enforce China’s compliance with the terms of the WTO accession agreement. And approval of PNTR will in no way prevent the United States from considering other, more effective responses to the actions of the Chinese government. Therefore, I intend to vote for PNTR for China.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business Friday, September 15, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,649,458,049,076.86, five trillion, six hundred forty-nine billion, four hundred fifty-eight million, forty-nine thousand, seventy-six dollars and eighty-six cents.

One year ago, September 15, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,622,781,000,000, five trillion, six hundred twenty-two billion, seven hundred eighty-one million.

Five years ago, September 15, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,962,990,000,000, four trillion, nine hundred sixty-two billion, nine hundred ninety million.

Twenty-five years ago, September 15, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$549,526,000,000, five hundred forty-nine billion, five hundred twenty-six million which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,099,932,049,076.86, five trillion, ninety-nine billion, nine hundred thirty-two million, forty-nine